

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1790.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his OFFICE at the corner of Main and Cross Streets, where Subscriptions and advertisements &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

FOR SALE CASH

Eighty acres of land, lying in Fayette county, near the head of Jessamine creek, for which twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; Any person inclining to purchase the same may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

Nicholas Lewis.

Danville, Dec. 12, 1790. tf.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD

STRAYED away from Lexington, a sorrel horse 14 or 15 hands high, 9 years old, trots and paces, a great many saddle spots.

Also a black horse, about 13 hands high, the hair rubbed off each hip had on about a 45 bell, fastened with a stirrup leather, fore hobbled with a rope when he went away; Whoever delivers the said horses to the Printer, shall receive the above reward.

ARMSTED MORGAN.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the 2 mile creek, a brindled pied heifer, which came to his plantation some time in April 1789, with some white in her face, on her rump under her belly, hind legs &c. 3 years old next spring. Appraised to £2-2.

William Eubanks.

Dec. 11, 1790. T

TAKEN up by the subscriber a black a year old heifer, no ear marks; Appraised to £1-10.

Thomas Dinwiddie.

WILL be given for good wheat or flour by
NICHOLAS WOOD Baker.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber Bourbon county, 3-head of nett cattle, viz. a brown heifer, with a white belly and upper parts of her thighs of the same colour marked with a crop and underheel in the right ear; appraised to £2.

A brindle with a white back, belly and upper parts of her thighs, with a crop off the left ear, a sit and under heel in the right; Appraised to £1 15.

The other a brindle, with the same flesh and ear marks; Appraised to £1 10.

The above cattle are supposed to be two years old.

John Edwards.

Sept. 27, 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Lexington a dark bay horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the near cheek C, the shoulder C, the buttock Z, the off shoulder M, the near hind foot white, has a few back, with a number of saddle spots; paid and appraised to £5-10.

Ebenezer Farrow.

Sept. 11, 1790.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

All kinds of blank books for Merchant-Clerks &c. made and ruled to any pattern: Also old books new bound, on reasonable terms at this office.

WANTED. An APPRENTICE to the GUN and SILVER-SMITH'S business.

EDWARD WEST Jun.

Lexington, Nov. 13, 1790.

JUST ARRIVED
And now opening a the subscriber's store in Lexington,
A General assortment of merchandise, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash and ready.
WILLIAM MORTON.

WANTED a quantity of raw hides green or dried, for which 3d. per lb will be given for the green, and in proportion for dried, in cash or leather.

Wm MORTON.

Oct. 23, 1790

TAKEN up by Anthony Prewitt, living on Chaplins fork, two miles below Harbisons Station, a gray mare, 4 years old, 13 hands and a half high, paces naturally, branded on the near shoulder (No) has a Middle sized bell; Appraised to £6.

TAKEN up by Isom Prewitt living on the great road leading from Danville to the Falls, a white steer, with some brown spots, supposed to be 3 years old last spring, marked with a large slope across the right ear, a crop and sit and a small slope in the left; Appraised to £4-7.

June 15, 1790

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Cane run, Mercer county, a bay mare colt 2 years old last Spring, a small snip on her nose, branded on her near shoulder and buttock in a piece. Appraised to £5.

Oct. 2, 1790.

John Smith.

THERE has long been a subject of debate among all speculative politicians (namely) whether a great plenty or scarcity of money will mostly conduce to the advantage of a community? this is a very controversial subject, and will admit of many specious arguments on each side. Let us endeavour to rid ourselves of prepossessions and prejudices, and essay not at the refutation of either proposition, but only to collect our thoughts on so uncertain and dubious a subject.—Money is that, which most nations have agreed upon to facilitate the intercourse of commodities. It is not the commodity itself, but what in some measure gives rise to the commodities at least among all commercial nations.—It is what may be termed a representation of reality as poems and fables: for I look upon men and commodities to be the real strength of a community—(Or as Judge Blackstone has termed it,) “Money is an universal medium, or common standard, by comparison with which the value of all merchandize may be ascertained: or it is a sign, which represents the respective values of all commodities.” A large or a small quantity of money is of very little consequence to the domestic concerns of a state, or at least to a state when considered as unconnected with any other. For by a mutual stipulation, commodities would serve the exchequer as well; though by a parity of reason it might be said, it would serve all mankind as well, so it would, were a mutual stipulation attainable, but attended with this inconvenience, (namely) being less portable.—It was supposed in some former ages that the greater quantity of money a nation possessed, the greater was its real strength, and in some ages still anterior the contrary was maintained. But the after wisdom and experience of modern times, have effected to ascertain facts, by no means deducible to an unexceptionable criterion, but still we must al-

low them to have made vast improvements in matters of so inextinguishable and precarious a nature.—Thus say they observe the vast imbecility of Mexico and Peru, where pride and laziness are the predominant passions, where they are guilty of the meanest and most atrocious crimes, of which a humane and generous mind could not even reflect without horror and detestation—You will readily allow these evil qualities to result from their extreme indolence, the natural result of their capacious quantities of the precious metal.—It is allowed, that the Spaniards have much degenerated in the American colonies, and what can this be owing to, but their superabundance of money, which causes indolence, ignorance, and ignorance barbarity and cruelty.—It must be obvious to any reflecting mind that ignorance is the parent of barbarity, and cruelty, though it has been ascribed otherwise by some narrow-minded and illiberal men. Now to confound these uncouth scorpions not by a minute detail (as we would wish to be as concise as possible) but in general terms, and also to elucidate this argument, let us cast our eyes around us, and observe the barbarians of Asia and Africa, behold their numberless massacres and horrid cruelties, what a vast disparity of manners between the former ages of Europe, and those of the present generation, and what a regular gradation of science and humanity, (or to express it in the words of an elegant writer,)

“These polished arts have humanized mankind,

“Softened the rude and valm’d the boisterous mind.”

Now let us turn our attention to a scarcity of money, in a community, and observe what effect it may have.—I think it may be said to preclude all commercial advantages, and to be productive of the greatest inconveniencies.—As the small quantity of money in circulation, must of necessity be expended in acquiring

the necessaries of life, it must of consequence be prejudicial both to trade & manufactures by augmenting the price of the handicraftsmans subsistence, of the raw material; and in a much greater proportion the commodity itself. For an obvious solution of any doubts that might arise on this subject, let us view the unhappy situation of our own country, where the disco solate planter and the bankrupt merchant, are reciprocally throwing out tacit reprehensions, and endeavouring at a mutual exculpation, a sure indication of extreme indigence and necessity.—But what in a peculiar manner is ruinous and destructive, is the augmentation of the interest of the national debt.—Every object you survey presents you with scenes of distress and calamity.—The universal cry is hard times, heavy taxes, no money—But perhaps a bystander may say, elevate your reclining heads and drooping spirits, step to, go forward, to the plough or whatever else may be your occupation, pursue it with assiduity and diligence, and you may effectually extricate yourself from your calamitous situation.—This I readily grant—But let us examine the matter and see if we cannot find out a something, that keeps the people of this country in such an unaccountable stupor and languid inactivity.—The planter and farmer finding they cannot get the worth of the produce of their lands, the merchant disquieted by the declination of his affairs, the architect disheartened by the little encouragement given to his elegant occupation, and indeed all degrees and conditions of mankind, seeing so dismal a prospect before them, gaze and stare at each other, chewing upon the hopes of better times, but finding these expectations frustrated they abandon themselves to utter despair, which sinks the native vigor of man into contemptible effeminacy, produces a certain stupor of soul and causes those active principles implanted within us to degenerate

into a stupid lethargy and torpid sluggishness. Thus you find despair to be that something which we have been in quest of. And it must be confessed that nothing has a more fatal tendency either in communities or individuals, than despair. So that it is palpable that a large quantity of money as well as a scarcity, hath bad and pernicious effects in communities. (But as we may be incident to reiterated interrogations) we may be asked again, why so? because each are extremities. The former is productive of security; the latter of despair, and as both are productive of indolence, and other evil qualities, they must therefore be pronounced extremities. Perhaps it may be said these extremities should not operate thus upon mankind. Could all mankind be philosophers, could they preserve that elevation of sentiment, that dignity of mind that contempt of servility, that generous spirit appertaining to those sages, perhaps their circumstances might be altogether efficacious, and effect no document to them. But these sublime topics will evaporate from the commonality (even if they were acquainted with them) and be accounted as mere nullities or magnetic chimeras. Thus I think, there is something in human nature which daunts men to regard principally the present circumstances of things and that remote and sublime speculations, will always be found to have very little efficacy. This is palpable by taking an historical retrospect of the actions of mankind from the creation to this day, it is eximious from a consideration of the infirmity of humanity.

Well, there must be a certain medium placed at an equal distance between the extremes of things, which may cause prosperity and felicity to exist among mankind, and this observation will be found to retain its varcity in other subjects as well as this. So true is that remark of Horace, 'Est modus in rebus sunt

certi de neque fines quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.' that is 'there is a mean in things, finally there are certain boundaries beyond, or on this side of which rectitude cannot subsist.'

But what this medium is, is not for me to determine, it must be ascertained by frequent political observations. Yet I think it may be said to be chiefly at that period, when the prices of commodities and monies are proportionable: this makes industry flourish from the peasant to the prince, because each one is confident he shall get the true and just value of his labors. It awakens and rouses the whole man to his duty, and stimulates him to extirp that drowsiness and torpidity the concomitant of excesses. Thus we find the influence of extremities on the conduct of men and that a mediocrity of money is by far more beneficial and advantages to a community, than either a superabundance or an exigency.

The impartial INVESTIGATION.

WINCHESTER, October 27.

In consequence of the resolve of Congress, to receive cut silver at 106 cents the ounce, which is nearly six shilling and four pence, several merchants in this borough have determined to receive it in future in no other manner. This measure, we understand, is pretty generally adopted throughout the state and though attended with some inconvenience at present, will in time put a stop to the infamous practice of cutting dollars, &c.

By accounts from Redstone, we learn, that the French emigrants destined for the Sciota, had embarked at that place, and proceeded down the river Monongalia in high health and spirits.

Last week the Treasurer of the United States purchased about sixty thousand dollars final settlements in the market, at the rate of 12s. 6d. in the pound.

LEXINGTON, December 18.

On the 3rd inst a man was killed, and an other taken prisoner by the Indians, at the upper settlement on the big Miami; the Indians were about 20 in number, and dressed in uniform.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET will be received by every opportunity, from Philadelphia, and will be filed in my house, for the perusal of any gentleman who may apply.

THOMAS YOUNG.

Lexington Dec. 18, 1790.

A SONG.

TENVY not the mighty great,
Those powerful rulers of the state,
Who set le-nations as they please,
And govern at the expence of ease.

Far happier the shepherd swain,
Who daily drudges on the plain,
And nightly, in some humble shed,
On Ruthy pillows lays his head.

No curs'd ambition breaks his rest;
No factious wars divide his breast;
His flock, his p-pe, and artless fair,
Are all his hope and all his care.

War department. September 9th, 1790.

NFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March ensuing, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of the loans within the states respectively, under such regulations as the President of the United States may direct. **H KN: X.**

Secretary for the department of War.

FOUND

IN the Wilderness, near Rock Castle, an old leather pocket book containing a number of papers useful to the owner, the name of Lyn, on several of them; The owner may get it by applying to the Printer hereof
Lexington, December 17, 1790

FOUND

IN Lexington, at November court, an old Saddle; the owner may get it by applying to the Printer hereof, and paying charges.

Method of taking out spots of Ink from linen.
Take a mould candle, the tallow of which is commonly of the purest kind; melt it, and dip the spotted part into the tallow then put it to the wash. It will come perfectly white from the hands of the laundress, and there never will be any hole in the spotted part. This experiment has been tried often, and always with great success.

WE the subscribers have been requested to meet as a board of inquiry into the conduct of col. John Hardin on the late expedition under the command of Brig. gen. Harmar against the Maumee Indians. Having met at Capt. Thomas Youngs tavern in Lexington, for that purpose this 8th day of Dec. 1790, and having taken an oath, impartially to judge of the premises, proceeded to examine on oath, sundry gentlemen officers, who served on the said expedition, and having fully heard, and duly considered the several testimonies adduced to us, we do unanimously agree, that col. John Hardin's conduct on the said expedition, was that of a brave and active officer, and that we approve his conduct.

Levi Todd.
Robert Johnson.
Robert Todd.
John M'Dowell.
Isaac Shelby.
Marquis Calmes.
James M'Dowell.
Bartlet Collins.
William Price.

The witnesses examined on this occasion, were Col. Trotter, Col. M'Millin, Col. Hall, Maj. Wray, Capt. Bush, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Gaines, Capt. Frazer, Capt. Sanders, Lieut. Hughs and Lieut. M'Coy

A Copy Test

John Bradford Clerk

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment of a bond dated November 18th 1790 executed by the subscriber to Azariah Martin conditioned for the conveyance of four hundred acres of land on Tates creek in Madison county; as the said Martin did fraudulently obtain the said bond, and absconded the night following; as no deed will be made until the land is paid for.

Dec. 23, 1790.

Green Clay.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red and white bear with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a small crop and slit and small bit in the right, blind of an eye judged to be three years old, posted and appraised to £2-10.

Joseph Craig.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near McGees station, a bay mare, 4 feet 5 inches high, 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock resembling W, and on the off shoulder resembling P had on, a small Bell. Appraised to £4.

Sept. 9, 1790.

William Moors.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Nelson county, on Cartwrights creek, a bay mare, with a star in her forehead, between 3 and 6 years old, about 14 hands high, no brand perceivable, Posted and appraised to £9.

P

Matthew Penn.

NOTICE

WHEREAS I passed my bond to a certain David Trotter of Bourbon county for 327 gallons of merchantable liquor, payable April 1st. 1791, part the purchase of a tract of Land in Fayette county, whereon I now reside. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, as part of said tract is in dispute and claimed by a certain Edward Payne sen. and am determined not to pay any part of said bond until a sufficient deed and good security is made.

Dec. 8, 1790.

Benjamin Carruthers.

CORNELIUS BEATTY & Co.

HAVE just received an additional supply of

MERCHANDISE

AT their store in Lexington, at the corner of main and cross streets, which they will dispose of on the most moderate terms for cash, furs and public securities

As this store will be regularly supplied with goods, a general assortment will be constantly kept up in future.

B L A N K S
OF ALL KINDS MAY BE HAD AT
THIS OFFICE.

PRESE GOODS,

JUST IMPORTED

BY

PETER JANUARY & SON.

A large and general assortment of

GOODS,

Which they will sell at their store directly opposite the Printing-Office, on reasonable terms for cash, furs, and certificates.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on flat run, Bourbon county, a chestnut sorrel Filley 12 hands high, neither docked, branded nor no flesh marks. Appraised to £3-12.

Sept. 15, 1790.

Caleb Masterfon.

13

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Boon's station, a light sorrel stud colt 2 years old, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £5.

Sept. 9, 1790.

David Thompson.

JUST ARRIVED,
And now opening for sale by
ALEXANDER AND JAMES
PARKER

A large and general assortment of

GOODS

Well calculated for the season,

IN two stores in this place, one of them opposite the Court house, the other at their old stand below the Printing-Office; which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash, militia certificates, final settlements, rye, bearskins, furs of all kinds, green and dry hides.

Also a few casks of butter if delivered shortly.

Lexington Sept. 27, 1790.